

Description of Potential Workgroups for Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Assessment

The following categories of information are being proposed as a starting point for establishing workgroups for the development of the sea level rise vulnerability assessment. The categories are adapted from the NOAA Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Tool (RVAT).

1. Public Safety and Infrastructure

This analysis category focuses on determining the vulnerability of key individual facilities, lifelines, or resources within the community. It is important to identify critical facilities to ensure continuation of service.

- **Hazardous Facilities**

This analysis category focuses on identifying hazardous facilities or secondary risk sites that may threaten environmental resources because of the location in a Sea Level Rise Inundation Area. By identifying and prioritizing the hazardous facilities that intersect with environmental resources, mitigation strategies to protect both can be developed.

2. Societal Analysis

A societal vulnerability assessment examines the vulnerability of people of different ages, income levels, ethnicity, capabilities, and experiences and their ability to cope with the effects of sea level rise. By understanding where special populations are, vulnerability of individuals can be reduced the requirements for public services can also be reduced.

3. Economic Analysis

An economic vulnerability assessment examines the vulnerability of your local economy to the impacts of Sea Level Rise. Analyzing your economy's susceptibility to the negative impacts associated with Sea Level Rise can be accomplished by looking at spatial relationships between your centers of economic activity as well as your largest employers among others.

4. Natural Resources

This analysis category focuses on identifying important natural resource and environmental features. Environmental impacts are important to consider because they not only jeopardize habitats and species, but they can also threaten public health (e.g., water quality), various economic sectors (e.g., tourism and fishing), and quality of life (e.g., access to natural landscapes and recreational activities).